

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; threatening and warmer to-morrow; north-easterly winds.

MONEY? BAH! SAYS OSCAR

PHILADELPHIA—MUST SHOW RESPECT ERE HE RETURNS.

Art is Not a Thing of Cash and He Won't Be Treated Like a Plumber by an "Obscure Lawyer"—Rather He Will Make the Opera House a Tomb.

"No arrangement involving merely money would ever induce me to go back to Philadelphia after what has happened," said Oscar Hammerstein yesterday. "No, sir, no, I tell you, nothing but an arrangement involving some exhibition of respect to me would ever induce me to return to that city to resume the operative programme which I had inaugurated there."

Mr. Hammerstein hadn't much to say of the published interviews with G. Heide Norris, the Philadelphia lawyer who said he thought Mr. Hammerstein must be suffering from a brainstorm, except to remark that storms cleared the atmosphere.

"Why should I make any reply in kind to anything said by an obscure lawyer or a real estate man?" he said plaintively. "What do they know of the real meaning of the immense artistic project which I had under way in Philadelphia? What do they know of the perplexities of a position such as I am called upon to sustain? What do they know of the nervous strain that is always upon an intense temperament that is trying to do something big and fine in the face of many, oh, so many difficulties? Nothing—absolutely nothing. To them it is only a matter of so much money."

"Money! Do they think I care anything about money? If they do, they have nothing to do but to consider the career that I have made. I care nothing at all whatever about money. I never have and I never will. Why, I have made and lost several fortunes, as everybody outside Philadelphia could tell them. What is money to a man like me? When I die I can't take it with me. My children are all grown up and taking care of themselves very well indeed. Have I then signed a contract to leave them any certain amount of money when I die? Certainly I have not."

"If I cared anything about money I would be the producer of grand opera. I am? No—never in the world. You cannot make a grand opera in a factory that is run on the principles of trade. Art is not commerce."

"Money? No, I care nothing for money. If I did I would get out of grand opera or I would get a partner who would all the time be making me miserable by cutting down expenses that my work demanded so that we might make a larger profit. And the public, too—it is always demanding more and more and more. And the public is right—perfectly right. I should not be contented to sit down and be pleased with what I have done."

"Success? Yes, I have been successful, people say. But what is that? Success when you have it—it is not success any more. It is not success to sit down and be pleased with what you have done. And how much do you suppose people like that Philadelphia real estate man or that obscure lawyer would understand of all this that I am saying to you? As much as you could put in the ear of a mosquito—that and no more. They say that I am not a good business man. Maybe so—and maybe not so. Let them say. But this I do know and so I tell you. If the big things that I do work—well, my mere business—just work—bah! I would stop it all like that. And Mr. Hammerstein snapped his fingers sharply."

"No," he went on, "they understand nothing of it all. They say to you: 'Well what do you want? How much do you want? Yes; no; perhaps; how much are you worth?' They don't understand anything about you yourself. They could not if they tried. It is just money to them. Money! Bah!"

"Well, I go down to Philadelphia—upon a petition signed by many of the best people of that city. I build them an opera house, the like of which the world has not anywhere else a million and a quarter of cost—of my own money. Oscar Hammerstein's money," here the impresario tapped his breast with vigor. "I do not ask them for a cent until the house is done—complete—unencumbered. If I had gone to them and asked for a subscription or a subsidy—all right, it would have been so different. But I do not. As a business man, which they say I am not, might do, I ask for the loan on a mortgage of a quarter of what that property has cost me."

"Well, do I get it? No, I do not. After I ask for that loan there are committee meetings and inquiries and investigations for eight weeks—eight long and weary weeks. I am giving you my word! My Heaven! you would have thought that I had never been heard of before—never in the world—I, Oscar Hammerstein. Never in my life have so many inquiries been made about me at mercantile agencies as that committee made. It was wonderful! And at the end of those eight weeks I am told that I cannot have that loan upon my property worth four times the face of that loan unless I will give for security the Manhattan Opera House in New York!"

"They say that I used harsh language when this loan was refused me. Is it any wonder? I am not a real estate dealer. There is not ice water in my veins, and when some big plans that I have made and fine things that I have done are blocked in such a way as this I say what is in my head about it. But I did not use any language that any gentleman, justly incensed, would not speak."

"This very afternoon a real estate man from Philadelphia called me up over the telephone and said that he thought he could have this affair arranged still. I told him that no real estate man would arrange this affair. Before that would happen I would lock up that Philadelphia house of mine like a morgue. I would cover all the seats of it with white sheets—like the bodies in a morgue."

"I am a modest man. I do not seek after notoriety. I shun it—ask anybody who knows me well. But it happens that the enterprises that I engage upon are so big and so public that I cannot avoid

THE ATTACK ON TILLMAN

ROOSEVELT SHOWS UP HIS PART IN A LAND DEAL.

President Suddenly Decides to Make Public His Letter to Senator Hale on the Secret Service—Tillman to Defend Himself in a Speech Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President unexpectedly made public to-day the letter which on Tuesday last he addressed to Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, relating to the employment of special attorneys, special agents, inspectors and other secret investigators by the several executive departments. The letter consists almost entirely of a highly sensational exposé of a certain transaction involving a deal in public lands in which Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina was engaged last winter, and it is accompanied by several private letters and telegrams, some of them signed by Mr. Tillman, which were brought to light by an inspector of the Post Office Department. Senator Tillman admitted to-night that he wrote the letters and declared that he should take the opportunity to defend himself against the charge of improper conduct in the Senate next Monday.

In his letter to Senator Hale the President recalls that Senator Tillman on February 19, 1908, in a speech on the floor of the Senate, denounced the statement contained in a circular issued by a syndicate for the sale of lands in Oregon. This circular represented that the lands had been granted corporations which had no right to them, saying that the grantors would be compelled by the Government to relinquish them and that the lands would then be for sale at \$2.50 an acre. The circular added that the timber lands were worth from \$3,000 to \$15,000 an acre, and that among those who had "spoken for a part of this land" was Senator Tillman.

In denouncing the circular then Mr. Tillman called for an investigation, and at his request post office inspectors were assigned to the case. The inspectors obtained a lot of private correspondence that passed between Senator Tillman and persons who were representing him in the proposed land deal, and copies of the correspondence are enclosed by the President in his letter to Senator Hale. The correspondence seems to show that Mr. Tillman was making arrangements to buy the land at the same time that he was urging the Senate to pass a resolution requiring the restoration of the lands in question to the public domain, so that they might be available for purchase. Yet it is alleged that although Mr. Tillman denied in the Senate on February 19, 1908, that he had undertaken to buy any of the land, he had on February 15, four days before, written a letter to a firm in Marshfield, Ore., expressing a desire to purchase land and asking that several sections be reserved for him. In other communications he said that members of his family were also to be employed.

After President Roosevelt sent his letter containing the Tillman exposé to Senator Hale on Tuesday Mr. Hale declined to let it be published, but it became known yesterday that Senator Tillman was involved. The President apparently was eager that the matter should be given to the public, and he arranged to have it published in the newspapers next Monday. He suddenly changed his mind to-day and gave out the letter and copies of the Tillman correspondence for publication to-morrow morning. The general belief is that the President's decision in favor of early publication was caused by the knowledge that the House would pass this afternoon its resolution condemning the President's reference to Congress and the secret service matter in his last annual message. The assumption is that the President wished to offset by this publication the popular effect of the censorious resolution passed by the House to-day. It is also presumed that he wished to anticipate the speech which Senator Tillman will deliver in the Senate on Monday.

The assertion that Senator Tillman was involved in any transaction affecting his integrity caused the utmost surprise among Senators, Representatives and others to-day. Even those persons who have deprecated Mr. Tillman's unorthodox speech and pitchfork methods of debate in the Senate have maintained that he was a man of rugged honesty, entertaining the highest notions of personal honor. This feeling has grown throughout his public service in Washington, until he became almost universally respected by friends and opponents alike in Congress.

Senator Tillman declined to make any statement to-night, except to say that he had done nothing wrong and that he will make a speech in his own defense in the Senate next Monday. No idea is entertained that the transaction in which Mr. Tillman is charged with having taken part forms an offense against Federal or State laws.

The Aldrich resolution which caused the Senate Committee on Appropriations to call on the President for information in regard to the appointment of secret agents did not request any statement of the results of such employment. The President, however, offers gratuitously one of the results of secret investigation. This is the revelation of the Tillman correspondence, which the President uses to "illustrate" certain statements made in his letter to Senator Hale, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. The letter to Senator Hale is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

MY DEAR SENATOR HALE: I have requested the different departments of the Government, not only those to whom you sent requests but those to whom you did not, to give me all the information about the use of special attorneys, special agents, inspectors, etc., in their departments which will enable me to put before you all the facts which, as I understand it, your committee desire to have. I transmit these reports herewith. I call especially attention to the reports of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General.

Let me at the outset most earnestly

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CHARLES P. TAFT QUILTS CHURCH

Strangely From Presbyterian Pastor Who Criticized His Brother.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Charles P. Taft formally left the board of trustees of the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian, at a meeting yesterday. In his letter of resignation Mr. Taft also asked to be released as one of those guaranteeing the salary of the pastor, the Rev. Robert L. Watson.

The action of Mr. Taft was the outgrowth of an estrangement between himself and the Rev. Dr. Watson, which had its origin in a personal letter written to the Chicago minister by Dr. Watson some time previous to the Presidential election, in which the latter expressed regret at the liberal religious views of the Presidential candidate, William H. Taft.

A copy of the letter was later sent by a Chicago man into whose hands it fell to Charles P. Taft.

About a month ago Mrs. C. P. Taft withdrew her letter from the Church of the Covenant, of which she had long been a prominent member.

Mr. Taft's letter followed, but was not acted upon until the meeting of trustees yesterday, at which seven of the board were present. The resignation was accepted with regret.

Dr. Watson came here a few years ago from a town in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Taft said to-night that the facts were as above given, but he desired no hubbub about the matter. He leaves to-morrow night with his family for Augusta, and after a stay of about a week there will make a short trip to Cuba.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft have been for many years very liberal supporters of the church financially.

TROUBLE WITH NICARAGUA.

Sec. Root Administers a Rebuke to President Zelaya—Treaty Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Information to-day indicates that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua are much strained because of a rebuke which Secretary Root saw fit to administer as a warning to President Zelaya's Government that it must proceed very carefully if a continuance of friendly relations is desired.

Nicaragua has been making overtures for the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce, but Secretary Root has summarily terminated the matter by notifying President Zelaya that before any question of that kind could be discussed the Foreign Office of Nicaragua would have to assume a different tone in the decision of the Emery claim, a matter of current diplomatic exchange between the two Governments. It is said that the Secretary's language was emphatic.

The Emery claim grew out of a disagreement about two years ago over a mahogany concession. It was decided at length in Washington by attorneys representing the claimants and the Nicaraguan Minister. For some unknown reason there was a hitch in the negotiations.

Secretary Root recently made inquiry through the American representative at Managua and urged that the case be disposed of without further delay, but the reply that Señor Espinoza, who lately has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, is coming to Washington with new instructions in regard to the claim soasperated the Secretary that he declined to consider the commercial treaty any further.

Señor Espinoza may be able to present an explanation which will soften the Secretary's anger, but as he and President Zelaya have been largely responsible for the present unfavorable status of the difficult position may be extremely difficult until the matter is adjusted or until Mr. Knox takes charge of it.

KAISER TALKING AGAIN.

German Press Bitter Over Indorsement of a Magazine Attack on England.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—An extraordinary hubbub has been raised during the last few days by the German press in reference to a report that the Kaiser, privately meeting the staff Generals on January 2, in accordance with the New Year's custom, read to them an article from the *Deutsche Reue*, with which it is alleged that he was wholly agreed.

The article, besides technical military passages, contained a review of the political situation in Europe, declaring that Austria and Germany were surrounded by a ring of enemies and that British hostility was the most important factor in the international situation. Some English newspapers published the story conspicuously and reports received here from London evidently exaggerated the importance attached to it there.

As a matter of fact the real clamor has been in Germany, showing that newspaper and popular sensitiveness to the Kaiser's interference in politics has been in nowise deadened by William's recent renunciation. In view of the irrepressible stream of comment the *Official Gazette* announces to-day that the Kaiser did not discuss the Generals the political part of the article but solely the military passages.

These dealt largely with experiences at the last maneuvers, and the *Gazette* intimates that as supreme war lord the Kaiser did not depart from his legitimate sphere. Moreover his remarks were fresh, strawberry tart made. Before morning two physicians had to be called and Miss Glasier feared she would die. One physician and her manager, Fred Meyers, remained with her all day.

LULU GLASIER POISONED.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—Miss Lulu Glasier is suffering from poisoning at the Fort Pitt Hotel here and her condition is reported serious. Last night she sent her maid to a restaurant to have some fresh strawberry tart made. Before morning two physicians had to be called and Miss Glasier feared she would die. One physician and her manager, Fred Meyers, remained with her all day.

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MAY KEEP CABINET SECRET

KNOX ADVISES TAFT NOT TO TELL TILL MARCH 4.

Senator's Visit at Augusta Closes Sooner Than Was Expected—Nepher's Sure He Won't Be a Member of the Taft Cabinet, and He Is Going Abroad.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8.—Senator Knox after conferring with Mr. Taft this afternoon left for Washington. Senator Knox expected yesterday to remain until Sunday and his departure to-night has left the impression that much progress has been made on the building of the Taft Cabinet.

It is likely, however, that no official news regarding Cabinet selections will be given out until inauguration day. That is the policy Senator Knox urged on the President-elect. There is a possibility that Mr. Taft may have an announcement to make to-morrow night, but if nothing is forthcoming then he will remain silent on the Cabinet until he sends the list of names for confirmation on March 4.

Senator Knox told Mr. Taft that he had everything to win and nothing to lose by withholding his official announcement of Cabinet appointments until the last minute. A man who is most desirable now as a Cabinet member might two months hence, the Senator pointed out, be entirely impossible. By withholding his official announcement Mr. Taft would be able to meet any contingency without embarrassment.

Neither Senator Knox nor Mr. Taft would give any hint as to the names that were considered at the Taft cottage to-day.

National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock was called into conference by Mr. Taft after the Senator left.

Joseph M. Brown, Governor-elect of Georgia, was a caller at the Taft cottage to-day to pay his respects.

To-morrow the President-elect will attend an old fashioned Georgia barbecue on Beech Island in the Savannah River, about six miles from here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It became known to-day that Truman H. Newberry, the Secretary of the Navy, has no expectation of holding over into the next Administration. Mr. Newberry seems to be so certain that he will not retain the naval portfolio after March 4 that he has arranged to sail from New York on the steamer Adriatic on March 31 for a long vacation abroad. He will probably spend several months touring the Continent in an automobile. He will return to the United States in the early summer. Later in the year he will start on a tour around the world.

CLARK WILLIAMS MAY GET IT.

Guaranty Trust Company Considering Him for President.

The special committee of the Guaranty Trust Company appointed to select a successor to John W. Castles, who assumed the presidency of the Union Trust Company on January 1, has rejected many names, but has left among those considered Clark Williams, State Superintendent of Banks. In an authoritative quarter it was said yesterday that Mr. Williams would probably be chosen.

The committee is composed of George F. Eker, E. H. Harriman and A. D. Juilliard. Mr. Harriman has not been in his office since a day or so before Christmas, when the committee was appointed, but he has been in his home uptown this week, and it is well known that he often transacts business there as rapidly and importantly as if in his office. Mr. Harriman has also, by way of connecting his office, his town place and his Arden place, the best perfected private telephone lines in the city.

After he was graduated from Williams College, in 1892, Mr. Williams entered the employ of the First National Bank. Subsequently, the President of the Bank's influence, he was made vice-president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. On the organization of the Columbia Trust Company he was transferred to that institution as vice-president and left that place to become Superintendent of Banks in the panic. He made the formal recommendations of the banking amendments enacted by the Legislature last year and is a member of the Hughes commission for the investigation of Stock Exchange practices.

CALLS ROOSEVELT UNJUST.

John D. Long Again Raps President in the Brownsville Affair.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The penchant of former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long to jab President Roosevelt with the sharp pen when opportunity offers was evinced further to-day when in an open letter he came out squarely in behalf of the discharged Brownsville soldiers.

By inference he charged President Roosevelt with acting unjustly to these men. He hopes that one of the first acts of President Taft will be to right the injustice. This is in part the letter of Mr. Long, dated at his home in Hingham:

"According to despatches this morning from Washington the Secretary of War states that some of the members of the Brownsville command are innocent of the wrongdoing charged against them."

"Does not this emphasize the blunder that has been made in this matter? Do the people understand that 150 soldiers, some of them veterans who fought gallantly in Cuba, have been dishonored and for more than two years discharged from service, with the consequence loss of their livelihood? Is not this punishment too innocent men lest one guilty man—

"May it not be hoped that one of the first acts of President Taft will be to do justice to these men? Whether they are white or black is immaterial; they are citizens."

JOHN D. LONG.

WEST VIRGINIA DRYING UP TOO.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Reports received to-day from eighteen small municipalities where elections were held yesterday to decide the question of the licensed sale of liquor show that ten went dry and eight wet.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made in Parkville, Mo. The meat is secured to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Ad.

POLICE FOR A NIGHTMARE.

Wife of Dr. Robert J. Carlisle Sends a Hurry Call for Help.

Mulberry street was quiet and peaceful just before 1 o'clock this morning, when the telephone in the Detective Bureau at Headquarters rang and a voice said in tones of intense agony:

"I am locked in my room and can't get out."

That was all and then the speaker rang off without giving her number. The police traced the place from which the call came and found that it was the home of Dr. Robert J. Carlisle at 44 West Forty-eighth street. The number was 1442 Bryant.

Detectives and a squad of police were sent around on the run. They surrounded the house and the block, and then one man went to the front door and rang the bell. An astonished maid finally opened the door. A woman appeared at the head of the stairs at the same time.

"That's all right," she said sweetly. "I had a nightmare and went to the telephone, but I'm awake now."

CANNON A WHITE HOUSE GUEST.

Had to Send for His Evening Clothes and Don Them in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Speaker Cannon, fresh from presiding over the legislative deliberations which ended with the infliction of a spanking on the President of the United States, was a dinner guest at the White House to-night. He just managed to get there on time. Remembering his engagement to dine with the President Mr. Cannon got worried late this afternoon when the House kept right on talking about the President's reflections on its membership with no prospect of getting through before dinner time. Then it was that the Speaker determined to send home for his evening clothes. The necessary garments were brought to him at the Capitol and when the House ended its labors just before half past 7 he slipped into them hurriedly and went whirling to the White House in a motor car.

SEND POLICE AFTER ALDERMEN.

Republican Members in Newark Seek to Compel Democrats to Attend.

After the outgoing Common Council in Newark adjourned sine die last night the sixteen Democratic Aldermen of the new Council deserted the chambers, leaving the sixteen Republicans alone. This prevented an organization and after the city messenger reported that he could not find the "shirkers" a motion was passed by the Republicans calling on the chief of police to compel the Democrats to be in their seats Monday night.

The Republicans say the charter provides for such an emergency, but it is the first time in the history of the city that it has been invoked.

BRANDENBURG'S TRIAL JAN. 25.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Probably Be a Witness as to the Disputed Letter.

The trial of Broughton Brandenburg, the writer who was indicted for grand larceny in connection with the publication of an article purporting to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, has been fixed for January 25.

District Attorney Jerome in opposing yesterday a motion made by Brandenburg's counsel to have the trial postponed told Justice Dowling in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court that there was no good reason why the case should not be tried at once. Mr. Jerome told the Court that he had had a chemical analysis made of the ink used in signing Mr. Cleveland's name and that the ink used was of a kind never used by Mr. Cleveland or kept in his house or office. He also stated that he had secured as witnesses the typewriters whom Brandenburg employed to get out the story.

It was said that Brandenburg had most offered a plea to attempted grand larceny and had refused.

Mrs. Cleveland will probably be one of the witnesses at the trial.

THEODORE C. LOWE SENTENCED.

Judge Crain's Reply to Requests for Leniency to a First Offender.

Theodore C. Lowe, the agent of the United States Express Company who ran away last November with \$500 worth of "traveling" checks and a wife, pleaded guilty of grand larceny yesterday in General Sessions and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Crain. Lowe was caught in Los Angeles, where he had been traced through a letter which the woman who eloped with him wrote to her husband in New York asking him to be sure that their baby got the proper kind of milk.

Judge Crain received many letters from responsible people who asked that clemency be shown. Frank H. Platt, general counsel for the express company, asked the Court to make an example of Lowe, saying that the express company should be dealt with as severely as postal thieves.

It was Lowe's first offense, and in pronouncing sentence Judge Crain quoted from some remarks made by Judge Foster last week, saying that the law is that the young men think that they have a right to steal once, just as the dog has a right to bite once before the owner can be punished.

SURE IT WAS THE PREACHER.

Authorities Offer Reward and Send Out Picture of the Rev. Mr. Carmichael.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 8.—The authorities now are satisfied that the perpetrator of the murder at the little Methodist church was the Rev. John H. Carmichael and that the victim was Aaron Gideon Browning, carpenter and sailor. The fact has been established that not all the body of the victim was burned and that at least the legs and the feet of the victim were carried away.

The county supervisors to-day offered a reward of \$500 for the capture and conviction of the murderer. Other rewards will be offered to-morrow. Circulars containing a likeness and description of the missing minister are being sent broadcast. It is known that Carmichael did not have much money, the amount being played about \$15.

Now that the murder has been established beyond a doubt in the minds of the officials the matter of the motive becomes one of speculation. Robbery is eliminated. Revenge for a fancied wrong is given some consideration. Insanity is among the most favored.

Mrs. Carmichael admits that her husband has a sister in an insane asylum in West Virginia.

HOUSE REBUKES THE PRESIDENT

By the Overwhelming Vote of 212 to 35—The 35 All Republicans.

Members Eager to Resent The President Accused of a "Breach of the Privileges of the House."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—With a dignity emphasized in impressiveness by contrast to its usual demeanor when its membership is aroused to the point of indignation the House of Representatives to-day rebuked the President of the United States for the reflections which he had cast on the honor of that body in the references to the secret service contained in his last annual message to Congress. It was in this message that Mr. Roosevelt said among other things that the chief argument against the extension of the activities of the secret service was that Congressmen were themselves afraid of being investigated. The condemnatory resolutions are in effect a certificate of Mr. Roosevelt's election to his own Ananias Club, for it is declared that the language employed in the annual message was unjustified and without basis of fact.

The House put itself on record as declining to accept Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of his own objectionable words, accuses him of being guilty of "a breach of the privileges of the House" and ordered laid on the table or thrown in the waste basket the portion of the annual message relating to the secret service and the entire contents of his special message in which he declared in effect, in response to the demand of the House: "I did not say the things you say I did."

It was after 7 o'clock to-night, when the House had been in continuous session for nearly seven and a half hours, that the resolutions were adopted without change. The final vote was: Ayes, 212; noes, 35, thus administering the rebuke to the President by the overwhelming majority of 177. Toward the last Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, a son-in-law of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, one of President Roosevelt's most intimate friends, tried to mitigate the force of the rebuke by asking for the adoption of substitute resolutions setting forth that there had been a "misunderstanding" between the President and the House and expressing confidence in the integrity of members of the Committee on Appropriations, whose attitude toward the secret service had been criticised by the President. But the House would have none of it. It did not want its spanking of the Chief Executive made any less severe.

All those who voted against the resolutions were Republicans. Representative Gardner voted "aye," but tried to have it changed to "no" after the House adjourned, claiming that he was opposed to the resolutions and had said "aye" inadvertently. The tally clerks held, however, that they had no authority to make the change. The opposition vote was as follows:

Benjamin F. New York, Campbell of Kansas, Chapman of Illinois, Cooke of New York, Cooper of Wisconsin, Crumpacker of Indiana, Davis of Minnesota, Douglas of Ohio, Driscoll of New York, Foelker of New York, French of Idaho, Guernsey of Maine, Hayes of California, Henry of Connecticut, Horland of Ohio, Jenkins of Wisconsin, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kusterman of Wisconsin, Landis of Indiana, Langley of Kentucky, Laing of Ohio, McLachlan of California, Madison of Kansas, Nelson of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Parsons of New York, Pollard of Nebraska, Pratt of Montana, Prince of Illinois, Reeder of Kansas, Reynolds of Pennsylvania, Siemp of Virginia, Townsend of Michigan, Washburn of Massachusetts and Wilson of Illinois.

Mr. Gardner tried then to have consideration postponed until next Monday. "No!" roared the House. Then he wanted to adjourn. But the House would not adjourn, and the resolutions were adopted instantly. Applause followed, and the tired Congressmen went home.

SPIRIT OF RESENTMENT MANIFEST.

From the moment the House assembled at noon until it adjourned late this evening the spirit of resentment toward the President was manifest. An overwhelming majority of the Representatives showed by their attitude that they were heartily in sympathy with the condemnatory resolutions. Republicans were as emphatic as Democrats in demonstrating their approval of those speakers who came back at the President. Yet through it all the House managed to preserve a serious pose befitting the business before it. There was an impressive about it that was very striking.

Crowded galleries witnessed this remarkable episode, unprecedented since the days of forty years ago when President Andrew Johnson ran afoul of Congress. Most of the Representatives were in their seats when the House assembled. The most notable absentee was Representative